The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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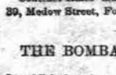
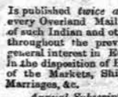


FOR LONDON DIRECT.
(With immediate dispatch.)
THE fine fast sailing A 1 British ship CITY OF GLASGOW, 506 Tons register, CLEMAHAW, Commander, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage apply to
Bombay, 15th July 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.
To sail about 8th August.
THE well-known A 1 Ship MARSEILLES, 1,129 Tons register. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain CLEMENTS on board, or to
COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

DIVING APPARATUS.
C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street, London, begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)
THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 209 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 44 to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.
The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.
The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.
Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agents attend.
The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.
Rates of passage money, including a liberal table and steward's fee from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. BUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.
Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports vised for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER SHIP *Princess Samawatty*, Crockett, Master, from Liverpool, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain Crockett will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's side.
Leckie & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owner of the Ship *Princess Samawatty*.
Bombay, 24 July 1863.

Business Announcements.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Permabulators with Apron			Rs.	28
Do.	Do.	best ,,	,,	36
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	,,	36
Do.	Do.	Carpet lined	,,	46
Do.	Do.	with Hood, best	,,	60
Double Perambulators, with Apron			,,	32
Do.	Do.	Do.	,,	35
Do.	Do.	best	,,	38
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	,,	40
Do.	Do.	With Hood, best	,,	65
Do.	Do.	best Imitation Cane Sides	,,	54

CLOCKS.

American 1-day Clocks		Rs.	8
Do. 8	Do.	,,	15
Do. 1	Tudor Clocks with Alarm	,,	14
Do. 8	Do. Do.	,,	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.
Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c., &c.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS, KEATING'S.
THE great remedy for these disorders in Children can now be administered IN THE FORM OF A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.
Prepared and sold in Tins, and Bales of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and retail by all Druggists in the World.
Observe the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Package, without which none are genuine.
Sold by Treacher & Co., Bombay, and all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, for which a Prize Medal was awarded to the Producer at the International Exhibition, 1862.
KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—Unrivalled in exterminating Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of Insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths, ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet. Sold by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, by *Duke, Chowshaw*, and *Page*.
Brass and Ivor Tipped Stumps;
Leg Guards;
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by *Duke*;
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut;
Foils and Masks;
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head;
Hunting and Riding Whips;
Elastic Riding Belts;
Boxing Gloves;
Foot Balls;
Quoits
Swimming Belts;
Gentlemen's Riding Belts. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES Twizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to Hormusjee Bomanjee, at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)
Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
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PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
London.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) 5, Lothbury.
Liverpool .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
Scotland.....The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.
The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rup.
,, ,, ,, ,,	4	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland	} On demand...		1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland			

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.
Interest allowed on 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits,
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling with it, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March; 1848, *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854.
Paid-up-Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
Reserve Fund.—Francs, 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergere, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*
THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.
Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	1s.	11½d.	,,
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-05 cts.	,,
3 Do. Do.	2	53 ,,	,,
On Demand	,,	2-59 ,,	,,

Deposits.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)
Established in India, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Head Office.....London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburgh and Sydney.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
,, ,, 4	do.	1s.	11½d.
,, ,, 3	do.	1s.	11¾d.
,, ,, 2	do.	1s.	11¾d.
,, ,, 1	do.	1s.	11¾d.
,, On demand		1s.	11¾d.
Circular Notes		1s.	11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by a special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.
All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letter announcing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.
Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.
Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where consignments can also deposit their securities for safe custody.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.
A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.
H. B. MacCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 17th June 1863.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
Exchange.
THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	per Rupee.		
,, 4	do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 3	do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 2	do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, On demand				
On Scotland do.	}	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Ireland do.				
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	}	1s.	11d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	5 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Agent.
Bombay, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Exchange.
THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	,,
3 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s.	11¾d.	,,

Deposits.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London, without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

Commission.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.
ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th June 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Exchange.
THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.
The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
,, 3	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
,, 2	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
,, 1	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
,, on Demand		1s.	11¾d. do.
On Scotland do.	}		
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s.	11d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s.	11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.
The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.
The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.....2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice.....3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do .....4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do .....5 ,,
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.
The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.
The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.
The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 16th June 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.
Interest Allowed.
ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, 6 ,, ,,

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4	do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount remained or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission
Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel	Leather Boots.	
Do. Patent	do.	do.
Do. French Calf	do.	do.
Do. Emperor's Kid	do.	do.
Do. do.	French Calf with spur boxes.	

French Calf Lace Shoes.
N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.
R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.
Terms—Cash.
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Commercial Review, Jan. to June 1863..... 0 8
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No copies having arrived by this mail of
KINGLAKE'S CRIMEA.
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to draw the attention of those gentlemen whose orders have been registered to the following explanation just received:
"Mr. Kinglake is preparing a fourth edition of the "History of the Invasion of the Crimea;" to this he is adding *fresh* notes, and is fortifying his statements with *documentary proofs*, but has neither added to nor withdrawn a word of the text."
On arrival of the new edition copies will be promptly forwarded. Orders for the above registered by
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[BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 31st July 1863.

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On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0⅜d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	90 Do. do.	230 per $100.

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Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	150 prem.
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Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	95 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	50 prem.
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Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
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G. I. P. Railway Co Consolidated Stock	218-3-4	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
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Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 59 prem.
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Jubur Alee Spinning, and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
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Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 29,000.
Turcotte Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 7,0 0 disc.
Bonded Warehouse	200	.....	Rs. 600 Perm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		101
" Loan 1835-36		
" Loan 1842-43		9½
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		118½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	309
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208
Bar Silver	"	106½
Gold Leaf	"	1v 10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£1 10s.	0d. to £2	0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£1 10s.	0d. to £1 12s.	0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s.	0d. to £3	15s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 7s.	6d to £2	10s. 0d.
To China		No offers.	
To Clyde			
To Hull			
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18.		

(PRICES CURRENT (30th July 1863.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba		
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	480 to 482
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	480 to 485
New Bhownagur, (ready.)	"	480 to 485
New Oomravuttee	"	440 to 445
New Compta	"	460 462
New Dharwar Fine named	"	535 to 540
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	440 to 445
New Veeravul	"	435 to 440
New Khandeish	"	410 to 415
New Pernbicee	"	460 to 462
New Accota	"	453 to 455
New Mangalore	"	460 to 462
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,575 to 1,580.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		7 to 7-1 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guze-at	"	7-2 to 7-3
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	35 to 36
Niger	"	36 to 38
	"	27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 28TH JULY, 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 10th July 1863.	From 11th to 18th July 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63	38,882	247	39,129
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,411	...	4,411

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 21st July 1863.	From 22nd to 28th July 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
" 1862-63	38,466½	65	11½	38,531½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,410½	...	½	4,410½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 21st July 1863.	From 22nd to 28th July 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	26,009	...	26,9 9
" 1862-63	34,242½	621½	34,864
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	39	...	39
" 1862-63	3,950½	17½	3,977

Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62 Chests 133½
Do. 1862-63 " 3,067½
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62 Chests. 3
Do. 1862-63 " 433½

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 22ND TO 28TH JULY 1863.
Of the Season 1861-62.
None.
Of the Season 1862-63.

Per Steamer *Singapore*	33½
Per Steamer *United Service*	253½
Per Steamer *Arratoon Apcar*	49
Total	639

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.
(Errors excepted)
F. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.
Bombay Custom House, 29th July 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
July 30	Glendevon	Brown	Cavelong.
	Sphynx	Davidson	Kurrachee.
	Ally	Ayles	Calcutta.
	Cheribon	Coen	Batavia.
	Mystery	Stap	London.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Cheribon*, to Batavia :—Mr. and Mrs. Peter, two children ; Mr. S. Peter ; and Revd. McKentich Petrose ; and Mr. Dadabhoy Byramjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 30TH JULY, 1863.

For London.

City of Glasgow.—2 cases Books ; 1 case China Preserves, Leggatt and Co. ; 5 packages Indian Oilmanstores, C. Framjee Nowrojee ; 500 bundles Sursee Seed, 250 cwt., Bachee Gulail.

Conway.—1 bag Sursee Seed, 1¼ cwt., Fernandies.

For Liverpool.

Glen Maiden.—28 bales Cotton, 98 cwt., Manockchund Motteechund ; 500 bundles Sursee Seed, 250 cwt., Motteechund Panachund.

Empire of Peace.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co. ; 34 bales Woo', 102 cwt., Abdool Cader Fazutee ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt. ; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee ; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Robinson and Co. ; 72 bales Cotton, 252 cwt., Ravagur Coovergur.

Thetis.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., David Sasson and Co. ; 90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Sewram Jugjeevun ; 624 bales Cotton, 2184 cwt., Premjee Wookerda ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Nensy Gurrumsy ; 50 bales Orchilla Weed, 175 cwt., Hurjubhoy Jumail.

Morning Light.—54½ bales Orchilla Weed, 176 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co. ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Cursondjee Canjee ; 35 packages Hemp, 122½ cwt., Ruswy Sekerchand.

London.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co. ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

England.—11 bales Cotton, 85 cwt., Goculdass Madjeejee and Co.

Zutania.—64 bales Cotton, 224 cwt., Mowjee Vusunjee and Co.

Star of Brunswick.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Tarrachund Sobhagchund.

Dalhousie.—109 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Macindoe, Rogers and Co.

Excellent.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Queen of the East.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Virjee Samjee ; 50 bales Wool, 162½ cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

Zoboah.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt. ; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Pragjee Jewraz.

Floating Light.—160 bales Cotton, 563½ cwt., Luckmedass Gopaldass ; 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Courjee Ludha ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee and Co.

Shard.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Finlay Clark and Co.

Lewchew.—240 bales Cotton, 840 cwt., Carumchund Premchund ; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Vurjeevundass Vulubdass.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—3 scoras Real Pearls ; 2 packages Sundries, Ebram Noordin and Co. ; 659 pieces E. Teeth, 27 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs., Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co. ; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sittaram Nundlall ; 68 bags Gum Olibanum, 81¼ cwt., Stocker, Prieger and Co. ; 1,473 pieces E. Teeth, 52 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs., Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co. ; 46 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 13½ chests M Opium, 140 lbs. each, Gunness Venayeck.

Steamer *United Service.*—6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hookumchund ; 17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Ramchund ; 128 packages Bhassbole Ahmudbhoy Hubib ; 5 bales Twist, N. Wasewdewjee ; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazulbhoy Golam Hosen ; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, F. Eduljee ; 44 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co. ; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Khan Momud Hubibbhoy ; 12 bales bales Canvas, 250 bolts, Dirom Hunter and Co. ; 1 cask Mowra Spirit, 41 gallons, Cursetjee Bomanjee ; loose Sandalwood, 270 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 5½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Curimbhoy Ebram.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *United Service.*—11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Gooljee Sungany ; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co. ; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dewcurn Ramovelus ; 11 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Ambaidass Tickumdass and Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of July 19, announced the arrival of the *Erymanthe* and *Mercury*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 23, P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. *Nubia*, Gaby, from Suez 5th, Aden 11th, and Galle 21st July.

Do. 24, H. M. Ship *Pantaloon*, Parvis, from Trincomalie 21st July.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 30.

Fuller, Captain J. A., R. E., on duty.
Fraser, Lieut. J. J., 28th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Baroda.
Birch, Lieut., 9th Regt. N. I., on duty from Scroor.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 30.

Fraser, Lieut J. J., 28th Regt. N. I., to join, to Baroda.
Vibart, Lieut. H., R. M. E., to join, to Madras.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, Thursday, 30th July 1863.

1. It is hereby notified, that pay and allowances in arrears for July 1863, will be issued to the Troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., (except on Saturdays and on the 10th and 20th, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M.) and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

2. The Military Paymaster has received instructions from the Bombay Government, to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to abstracts being sent in for examination on certain days, by Departments and Regiments and to payments being made on the days herein named :—

On Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, the 1st, 3rd, and 4th, —General and Garrison Staffs.

On Wednesday, and Thursday, the 5th and 6th,—Officers on leave and on duty at the Presidency.

On Friday, the 7th,—H. M.'s 18th Regiment N. I.

On Tuesday, the 11th,—H. M.'s 103rd Regiment of Foot.

On Wednesday, the 12th,—Gun-Carriage and Gunpowder Agencies.

On Thursday, the 13th,—H. M.'s 21st Regt. N. I. or Marine Battalion.

On Monday, the 17th,—Colaba Sanitarium.

On Wednesday, the 19th,—Ordnance Department.

3. No abstracts or bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which can be obtained by personal application at the Military Pay Office.

4. No monies will be received or payments made after 3 P.M. on any day ; nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 30TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 103rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1863.

No. 394.—Sub-Conductor R. Law, of the Unattached List, is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1863.

No. 397.—The following General Order by His Excellency the Governor General of India, dated 15th April 1863, No. 314, is republished.

The following copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 88, dated 28th February 1863, is published for general information :—

Military.

No. 88.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,—With your Military letter, dated 22nd December last, No. 476, you transmit, for my consideration, applications from Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Barwell and Brevet-Major T. F. Wilson, C. B., soliciting that the one year's service granted to the Officers and Soldiers engaged at the defence of Lucknow may be allowed to count as service towards promotion in the Staff Corps.

2. I agree with the Commander-in-Chief in India and your Government that the application cannot be complied with. To concede the point would be to give these Officers an undue advantage.

3. In reply to the inquiry made by your Government as to the exact benefits derivable by Commissioned Officers from the grant of the year's service, I have to inform you that, in the case of Officers to whom the grant was intended only to apply to service for the retiring pension. I observe it is stated, however, in the letter of the Secretary to your Government, Military Department, to the Officiating Adjutant-General, dated 15th December 1862, that in the case of the Civilians engaged in the defence of Lucknow the year's service has been allowed to reckon as service towards furlough, provided they do not thereby take precedence of their seniors, who may be entitled to, and may desire to take furlough.

4. I shall not object to the extension of the same privilege to the Military Officers engaged in the defence of Lucknow.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. WOOD.

India Office ; London, the 28th February 1863.
(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Lieut. Col.,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor General.

No. 398.—Captain J. F. Chapman, Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednuggur during the absence of Major Jones on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 27th July 1863.

No. 399.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Torin Thatcher, 10th June 1863.

No. 400.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 337, dated the 14th of May 1863, is republished :—

"The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet.

Lieut. Colonel George Robert Grimes, Bombay Infantry, to be Colonel, from 2nd August 1863, in succession to Major General A. Carnegy, C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieut. Colonel Thomas McGoun, Madras Infantry, to be Colonel, from 6th September 1862, in succession to Lieut. General T. Marrett, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Major Alexander Stephenson Findlay, Madras Infantry, to be Lieut. Colonel, from 6th September 1862, in succession to Lieut. General T. Marrett, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Captain Richard Jones Edgerley, Bombay Infantry, to be Major, from 6th September 1862, in succession to Lieut. General T. Marrett, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Lieut. Colonel Charles Ireland, Madras Infantry, to be Colonel, from 2nd October 1862, in succession to Lieut. General W. Cullen, Madras Artillery, deceased.

Major Clements Edward Money Walker, Madras Infantry, to be Lieut. Colonel, from 2nd October 1862, in succession to Lieut. General W. Cullen, Madras Artillery, deceased.

Captain John Nisbett, Bengal Infantry, to be Major, from 2nd October 1862, in succession to Lieut. General W. Cullen, Madras Artillery, deceased.

Lieut. Colonel Frederick William Burroughs, Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel, from 5th October 1862, in succession to General G. B. Brooke, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

(a) Major Edward Every Miller, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel, from 5th October 1862, in succession to General G. B. Brooke, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Captain William Ashburner, Bombay Cavalry, to be Major, from 5th October 1862, in succession to General G. B. Brooke, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Lieut. Colonel Thomas Tolire Christie, Bombay Infantry, to be Colonel from 22nd November 1862, in succession to General D. Barr, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Major Charles Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel from 22nd November 1862, in succession to General D. Barr, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Captain Henry Larkins Robertson, Bengal, Infantry, to be Major from 22nd November 1862, in succession to General D. Barr, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Lieut. Colonel William Knox Babington, Madras Infantry, to be Colonel from 12th December 1862, in succession to Major General J. D. Stokes, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Major Charles James Robarts, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel from 12th December 1862, in succession to Major General J. D. Stokes, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Captain Alexander Robinson, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major from 12th December 1862, in succession to Major General J. D. Stokes, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Lieut. Colonel Stephen Charles Briggs, Madras Staff Corps, to be Colonel from 6th January 1863, in succession to General T. Shubrick, Bengal Cavalry, deceased.

Major Sydney Joseph Hire, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel from 6th January 1863, in succession to General T. Shubrick, Bengal Cavalry, deceased.

Captain Blackett Reve', Madras Infantry, to be Major, from 6th January 1863, in succession to General T. Shubrick, Bengal Cavalry, deceased.

(a.) Recently promoted to Lieut.-Colonel in Madras Staff Corps from 18th February 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 29th July 1863.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery A Battery 4th Brigade.—Lieut. R. Lemesurier from 1st July to 30th September 1863, in extension, to remain at Mussorie, on medical certificate.

44th Foot.—Ensign L. Fenton from 6th August to 1st October 1863, to remain in the Deccan, on private affairs.

Medical Establishment.—Surgeon H. Pitman from 23rd July 1863, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows :—

28th Foot.—Captain J. Blake from 20th July to 20th January 1864, on medical certificate.

72nd Foot.—Lieut. and Adjutant J. Thompson from 17th June to 17th December 1863, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence subject to confirmation by His Excellency the the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

1st Battalion 7th Foot.—Lieut. A. Tibeando to proceed to England by the Overland Route for the purpose of appearing before a medical Board.

109th Foot.—Captain J. A. Nutt to proceed to England by the Overland Route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Naval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th July 1863.

No. 46.—In supersession of G. O. No. 20, of the 21st March 1863, the Examiner of Marine Accounts will supervise all matters connected with the Indian Navy Fund in this country, and will furnish the Quarterly Lists of receipts for transmission to the India Office.

2. Subscriptions and other payments by Officers resident in India, excepting those employed in the Bombay Marine Department, should be paid, either in cash or by means of a Treasury Receipt, to the Military Paymaster, Bombay, receipts for which will be granted by the Examiner.

3. Subscriptions of Officers employed in the Bombay Marine Department will be recovered, as hitherto, on the Pay Abstracts.

4. Communications relating to the Fund should be addressed to the Examiner, and subscribers should report Births, Marriages, and Deaths punctually to him for registry.

No. 47.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By Captain J. W. Young, C.B., Superintendent of the Bombay Marine.

Lieutenant Burnes to the Command of the *Berenice*, from the 27th June 1863.

Mr. Salisbury to be 2nd Officer of the *Coromandel*, from the 27th June 1863.

Mr. W. Leishman, of the *Berenice*, to be First Officer of that vessel, from the 27th June 1863.

Lieutenant Searle to be Dock Master, on the 18th May 1863.

Mr. D. J. Kennelly to be Assistant Dock Master and ex-officio Agent for Transports, on the 18th May 1863.

Marine Intelligence.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *viâ* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 17	KURRACHEE	July 22
AGRA	July 18	LAHORE	July 18
ALLAHABAD	July 16	LONDON	July 3
AUSTRALIA	May 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 10	MADRAS	July 25
BANGALORE	July 24	MALTA	June 23
COCHIN	July 18	MEERUT	July 24
CALCUTTA	July 20	OUDH	July 22
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	July 11
CEYLON	July 2	PENANG	June 23
DELHI	July 23	RANGOON	June 25
FRANCE	July 5	SUEZ	July 12
HONGKONG	June 29	SINGAPORE	June 21

THE

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1863.

DR. LETHEBY, Medical Officer of Health to the City of London, in a Report dated 18 April 1862 observes ;—"That which aggravates the conditions of a city life is the dense over-crowding of the population ; the living in houses which are unfit for human habitation ; the close and ill-ventilated state of the courts and alleys ; the systematic neglect of cleanliness among the poor, and their living continually in an atmosphere of decomposition." If these causes aggravate the conditions of city life in London, how much more must they have this effect in our tropical city. Does any one doubt that these causes exist in Bombay in a tenfold greater degree than in London ? Those who are all acquainted with the domiciliary habits of the great mass of the citizens of this city, exhibiting a physical, moral, and social degradation of a most deplorable character, herded together as most of them are like beasts, in houses totally unfit for human habitation, utterly neglectful of cleanliness, and breathing continually an atmosphere of decomposition, must feel convinced that there is no possibility of ever diminishing the death-rate of this city, no possibility of keeping down the unwholesome influences which are ever fostering endemic disease, until these masses are taught the advantages of an improved social condition, and that human beings ought not to herd together like brute beasts. Is there any possibility of teaching such lessons to the crowded, ill-housed, ill-fed, ill-clad and filthy population of this city ? We believe that the most degraded of such classes are capable of being improved, and that if any little comforts of this kind were provided for them, such comforts would be appreciated by some of them, and would create a disposition and desire for others. If it were possible to confine the evils of such ignorance and degradation to the poorer classes alone, those occupying a higher position in the social scale might not feel the obligation of this kind of teaching. These evils, however, spread among the higher classes and largely affect the interests of all. If this fact were rightly understood, the rich men of this city, who love life in order to enjoy the good things they receive in their life-time, would adopt some vigorous measures to prolong their lives by the removal of those unwholesome influences abounding all around them, which cannot fail greatly to increase the general death-rate of the city and to foster endemic disease. The population of this already over crowded city is increasing rapidly every year, and there is no improvement in the habits of the people. The herding together will go on increasing, and this, with the systematic neglect of cleanliness, will make this city ere long a sink of moral and physical corruption ; of moral corruption, because the unwholesome influences will so affect the moral atmosphere, that the population will have its tastes and opinions in regard to what is necessary for decent subsistence, more and more vitiated and lowered by the contaminating influence of an ever degenerating and debasing example : of physical corruption, because the filthy habits of these human herds will convert the city into a hotbed of fever and pestilence, and produce an infectious atmosphere that it will not only be deadly to live in, but even to pass through. The evil is certainly becoming greater from year to year, and will never lessen until vigorous remedial measures are adopted. It is, of course, much easier to adopt such measures now than it will be at any future time. Government may do much, but cannot possibly do all, or nearly all, that is required. It can only effect general sanitary reform at most ; but with such reform carried out to the utmost, the great evil would remain untouched until some change can be produced in the domiciliary habits of the masses, until these can be made acquainted with the importance of personal and household cleanliness, and the benefits resulting from a free admission of pure air. The best directed measures of Government would not be sufficient for this purpose : active and steady exertions of a philanthropic rather than official character are required ; and it is essential in the circumstances that these should be made chiefly by natives. If a Medical Officer of Health and Sanitation were appointed for this city by the Municipal Commission ; and if this Officer were a man of influence with the natives, who could form associations of those of every rank and condition in the most crowded districts of the city, much might be accomplished in a comparatively short time for the removal of the unwholesome influences which now foster endemic disease and heighten the death-rate of this city. Such associations, by distributing short tracts on subjects relating to the domiciliary habits of the people, by bestowing premiums and rewards for household cleanliness, neatness and order, might greatly promote those habits of decency and general good conduct so beneficial to the public health, and so indispensable to any improvement in the social condition of the lower classes of the city population. There is something very suggestive in a resolution unanimously adopted by the representatives of twenty different countries, convened at the Congrès International de Bienfaisance, held in Brussels in 1856 :—"The Congress declares that it is of public utility that the working classes be enlightened by all possible means in regard to the improvement and the keeping of their houses in good order. It declares that the instruction of the young in the labouring classes ought to comprise all which relates to the cleanliness of their persons, and of their dwellings, and to the benefits resulting from good ventilation. Lastly, it thinks that the study of the science of preserving health is one which ought to be rendered accessible to all."

IT appears from the official paper published in our issue of yesterday that Government called upon Captain Southey as Garrison and Dockyard Engineer for an explanation regarding the state of the roads at the Fort Gates, which has given rise to so much dissatisfaction, with complaints loudly expressed on all hands. The explanation is not deemed satisfactory, and Captain Southey is censured accordingly. If the Bombay Government supposes it has discharged its duty in this business by simply censuring Captain Southey, the public is quite of a different opinion. Anything more discreditable to a Government in a state of working efficiency than that disclosed in the memorandum of Captain Southey, with the remarks of the Engineer Secretary, and the Government resolution thereon—it would be difficult to conceive. Captain Southey has to consult with the Executive Rampart Removal Committee, with the Municipal Commissioners and with Government, and the result of all these consultations, and divided responsibilities, as might have been expected, is a perfect chaos of blundering, for which no one seems to be responsible.

What is this Executive Rampart Committee, who compose it, for what object was it formed ? Was it to remove the Ramparts ? if so, a Committee of Navvies would have been more to the purpose. With such a Committee we should by this time have had the work done—instead of dilettanti discussions as to how it was to be done. Though the removal of the Ramparts has now been going on for more than six months, all the gates at the three Fort entrances are not yet taken down. At the rate at which we are now proceeding a new generation will have to finish the work, which any energetic Railway contractor would have completed in the time that has already been spent in taking down the three gates. What earthly use there can be for a Rampart Removal Committee puzzles us ? A Committee with its suggestions can only be in the way, whereas a Civil Engineer left to himself and acting on his own responsibility hampered by no references to Boards, Committees or Secretaries, would complete the work rapidly, economically and satisfactorily. It seems to us a mistake to entrust work such as the demolition of the Fort Ramparts to a military Engineer at all. Such a person may have been profitably employed in superintending their construction, but any Overseer or Contractor accustomed to railway works would be of infinitely greater service in superintending the work of their demolition. If Government wishes to amuse itself with a Committee for the discussion of questions of taste, let it do so by all means ; but it ought not to permit this harmless amusement to interfere with the important work of getting rid of the useless ramparts. Let us at least have fresh air ; and we may hope that by the time the ramparts are levelled, the Committee will have so improved its opportunities in the school of taste that we may yet see built, under its direction on the ground thus gained, houses which will not merely escape the chance of being mistaken for stables or barns, but which may also do something to redeem Bombay from the unpleasant notoriety of being considered the ugliest city in the civilized world.

THE following gentlemen have been re-appointed Commissioners for the year commencing 1st August 1863, to carry out the provisions of the Income Tax Act for the town and island of Bombay :—Mr. George Scott, civil service, President ; Major A. H. Curtis, official member ; Mr. T. F. Gray, the Hon. M. H. Scott, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer, Mr. Braz Fernandes, and Mr. Mirza Ali Jahn, non-official members.

THE Reverend M. M. Ross has been appointed to act as Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland during the absence of the Rev. R. F. Colvin, who proceeds to Europe on medical certificate by the next Overland steamer.

The Reverend D. Macpherson, Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, succeeds Mr. Ross at Poona.

WE understand that the wing of the Fifth Regiment Bombay Native Infantry stationed at Shanghae, embarked last month from that place for Bombay by the ship *Gorilla*, and may be looked for here about the 22nd proximo or thereabouts.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. Niven has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, vice Dr. Campbell.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Nellore, on the 20th July, the wife of Hunter Adam, Esq., Zillah Surgeon, of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 23rd July, the wife of Mr. S. D'Monte, of a daughter.

At No. 7, Poonamallee Road, on the 23rd July, the wife of Captain Douglas Seafield Grant, Staff Corps, Qr. Mr. and Interpreter, 2nd Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

At Bolaram, on the 18th July, the wife of W. E. Gardon, Esq., of a son.

At Egmore, on the 24th July, the wife of John C. Loch, Esq., of a daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 18th July, the wife of W. H. Mc-Causland, Esq., Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 9th July, B. O'Reilly, Esq., Civil Engineer, Ballysroe.

At the Medical College, on the 15th July, Edward Haughton Aslat, late Assistant to Messrs. F. W. Browne & Co.

At Saint Thomas' Mount, on the 21st July, Amelia, the infant daughter of Mr. W. H. Taylor, aged 5 days.

Government Notification.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be the Commissioners, for the year commencing 1st August 1863, to carry out the provisions of Act XXXII. of 1863 in the Town and Island of Bombay :—

Mr. G. Scott	President.
Major A. H. Curtis	Official Member.
Mr. T. F. Gray	Non-Official Members.
Honorable Mr. Scott	
Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier	
" Braz Fernandes	
" Mirza Ali Jan	

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1863.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

MR. E. T. Richardson, Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Sattara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, under Section XVII. of the New Absentee Rules

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. H. G. Rowell, Sub-Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for one month.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council has been pleased, in pursuance of Act I. of 1859, Section C. to appoint Norman Washington Oliver, Esquire, Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, and Captain William Charles Barker, Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the ship "General Simpson" on the Island of Chitlach on the 19th of June last.

The investigation will be held at the Fort Police Office, Bombay, on Friday, at 2.30 P.M.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28th July 1863.

CALENDAR—JULY—AUGUST 1863.

Full Moon.....Thursday 30d. 6h. 24.1m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.

8. It is a well known fact that many vegetable seeds grown in India degenerate, and thus require to be renewed from time to time. This is particularly the case with the Brassicaceæ or Cabbage Tribe, which are liable to spurt, and if not carefully cultivated will revert to their original type, and which is more liable to occur in small gardens where the different varieties are mixed with each other. To keep up therefore a supply of good kinds of seeds, and enable the gardens to distribute acclimated seeds of first-rate quality of the first and second year's growth, it is absolutely necessary to renew the stock. To enable me to do so Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in compliance with the requisition of the Right. Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, has this season, through Doctor Forbes Watson, sent seven small boxes of seeds, a supply ample to meet the wants of the Department. These seeds as soon as they have been propagated in the Gardens in the Hills and Plains will be distributed to applicants, and from them vegetables will be obtained nearly equal, if not equal to those obtained from imported seeds. Acclimated seeds always germinate. Imported seeds, on the other hand, at times do not germinate in larger proportions than 10 or 20 per cent. For Soldier's Gardens, therefore, they are not adapted. Acclimated seeds on the other hand always germinate, and if of the first and second year's growth, their produce is admirably fitted for the table.

9. For Soldier's Gardens, men who look for a reward for their toil and labour acclimated seeds ought alone to be distributed, as it is to a degree disheartening to receive no reward in the form of vegetables, when much time has been spent by them in their gardens. That they were amply supplied last season will be seen by the list which shews a distribution of 676 parcels to them.

10. Nor have other valuable and important plants, in an economical point of view, been neglected.

11. Of Hop sets, two large Boxes,
Yams Dioscorea 1 Box,
Sweet Chesnuts } 1 „
Ipomea Batatas }
Kidney Potatoes 1 „
Grafted Fruit Trees 4 Boxes,

have been received from Dr. Forbes Watson. The most of these interesting collections have reached the gardens in admirable order.

12. The Kidney Potatoes packed in a plain Deal Box arrived at Saharunpore on the 13th March in as good order and as fresh as the day on which they were packed in London. A highly interesting fact, as it shews that the stock now met with in the Hills, which in many localities has become watery and waxy, and therefore much requires renewal, can be re-placed by English seeds at a very small expense.

13. The Yams Dioscorea, Sweet Potatoes, and Horse Radish Roots, Cochlearea, were all in excellent order, some being packed in dry moss and others in charcoal, the former proving to be much the better packing in a ½ inch Deal case.

14. The Fruit Tree grafts entirely free of earth were merely packed in dry moss, and the boxes were plain Deal cases 1½ foot long, 10 inches wide by 6 inches deep. On opening them they presented a very extraordinary and interesting appearance, many of the plants having made shoots two and three inches in length. Blanched the shoots no doubt were, but in a few days exposed to light they recovered their colour. Ten days after their arrival upwards of 180 plants had taken root and thrown out healthy shoots. The plan adopted by us to make them strike was as follows: all the plants were transplanted into flower pots, a third filled with broken bricks, &c., to ensure a dry bottom. The pots were then filled with compost, consisting of one part of sand, one part of vegetable and leaf mould, and one part of loam. Round the stems of the plants moss was bound, and with a fine syringe they were watered three times daily, and thus the bark kept moist. By this treatment 150 out of 180 plants have struck ten days after their arrival. All have been forwarded to the Nurseries at Mussoorie and Chegorie in West Gurhwal. By this simple method parties anxious to import fine fruit trees from England on their own account can do so at a cheap rate and with little trouble. Nor was any particular care taken to ensure the safety of the grafts en route from England, the boxes being mixed up with other baggage in the hold of the Steamer. The Sweet Chesnuts arrived in bad order caused by the seeds heating en route. Had they been packed in moss or dry sand they would no doubt have reached in good order. For the above valuable acquisitions Government is indebted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and to Dr.-Forbes Watson by whom they were so judiciously packed.

15. Of Cereals, a sample of a fine kind of Barley, and a sample of pedegree wheat have from the India Office been received, but too late for sowing, they will therefore be reserved for sowing in the ensuing Rubbee season.

16. Hops. Of these there are now about an acre under cultivation at Kowlaghir, in the Dehra Dhoon, and the Hops obtained from them last season were of very fine quality. To many parties large supplies have been distributed.

17. Of Flowering Shrubs and useful Timber Trees, opportunity was taken to introduce from the Royal Gardens, Calcutta, a number of species desiderated by two Gardeners sent to Calcutta to receive the Cinchona plants. By them Dr. Anderson, Officiating superintendent, Botanical Gardens, sent two wardian cases filled with a number of valuable plants which have proved great acquisitions to the noble collection already contained in the Saharunpore Gardens. See Appendices C. and D.

18. *Cinchona Plants.*—On the requisition of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor a collection of Cinchona plant contained in four (4) Wardian cases were by the Madras Government sent from the Neilgherries. These plants had been raised from cuttings by Mr. McIvor, and many of them were then small and of little strength; on reaching the Saharunpore Gardens the following was their condition, thus:—

	Dead.	Sickly.	Healthy.
No. 1 Case, Cinchona Condaminea or Rusty Brown Bark	2	7	21
No. 2 Case, Cinchona Succirubra, Red Bark	2	3	19
No. 3, Condaminea, Rusty Brown Bark	5	4	21
No. 4, Micranta or C. Nitida.	0	0	6
C. Peruviana, Finest Grey Bark	1	0	9
Total	10	22	76·108

On the 11th April they were forwarded to Western Gurhwal, and on the 17th they were removed from the cases, transplanted into flower pots, and placed in temporary hot beds at Chejourie and Mussoorie, and were then found to be in the following state:—

	Dead.	Healthy.	Total.
No. 1, Cinchona Condaminea ...	5	25	30
No. 2, Cinchona Succirubra ...	5	19	24
No. 3, C. Condaminea ...	7	23	30
No. 4, C. Peruviana ...	3	15	24
C. Nitida and Micranta. ...	0	6	
Total ...	20	88	108

Many of the plants are strong and healthy and growing vigorously. Three cases were transplanted at Chejourie in Western Gurhwal, and one case, C. Condaminea, in the Government Garden at Mussoorie, preparatory to being afterwards forwarded to Dhumowitie where proper arrangements in form of hot beds, have been made for their reception. These valuable and important plants have now been fairly established in Western Gurhwal, and will, I trust, soon be met with throughout the Kohistan of the Western Himalyas as common as the Tea plant, as there are numerous localities in Western and Eastern Gurhwal, and in Kumaon, well adapted for its growth.

Since their removal to the mountains, many of the plants have thrown out strong shoots, from which cuttings will soon be able to be taken. To propagate them rapidly and extensively no attention on our part will be wanting, and we trust ere long to see Cinchona, like Tea, becoming one of the staple articles of exportation from the Kohistan to the North-West Provinces and Punjaub.

19. Of valuable Trees in an economical point of view, which have been extensively propagated and distributed, we may mention a few here.

Morus Multicaulis and M. Sinensis to parties anxious to try the rearing of silk worms as the Agri-Horticultural Society of Oude. Mr. Cope, of Amritser, the Kangra Tea Company at Holta, and several other parties in the Dehra Dhoon, large number of cuttings of Morus Multicaulis and Morus Sinensis, a fine grafted variety received from China, have been given.

20. *Stillingia Sebifera.*—Tallow Tree of China. This highly useful and important tree has been extensively distributed during the season, many maunds of seeds having been distributed to Officers in the North-West Provinces and Punjaub. From its seeds a useful Tallow and Oil, are pressed, and from its leaves a dye prepared; its timber, too is white and close grained and hard, and thus fitted for printing blocks. In China in some districts it is cultivated on a scale so large as to enable the cultivators to pay their revenue from the produce. In the North-West Provinces it is found to grow equally well at Sharunpore, in the Deyrah Dhoon, and in the Kohistan, at altitudes of from 4,000 to 5,000 as at Hawal Baugh, and Ayar Tolic in Kumaon, Paoree in Gurhwal, and Holta in the Kangra Valley. In all these localities it yields fruit in quantity.

21. Sweet or Spanish Chesnuts (Castanea Vesca.) This valuable nut, which in the Central and Southern Departments of France, forms the food of a considerable portion of the rural population, introduced some years ago into the Kohistan of the North-West Provinces, is now fruiting freely in the Deyrah Dhoon and in Kohistan, at altitudes of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet, and will ere long prove a valuable acquisitive to the poorer classes. It was much to be regretted that the large case of nuts sent by the Indian Home Government in March last reached Saharunpore in bad order, as the plants now growing throughout the Dhoons and Hills prove that its extensive introduction would be attended with most beneficial results. I have therefore again solicited that another supply packed in moss or dry sand be forwarded.

22. *Carob Tree.*—Ceratonia Siliqua. The Carob, or St. John's Bread Fruit Tree, has been extensively propagated and distributed. But though it flourished well, it has not yet yielded pods in such quantity as it does in Malta, Italy, &c. This, however, may be owing to the trees being too young.

23. *Fruit Trees.*—The fine supply of Fruit Tree grafts, &c., consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, Peaches, &c., received by the Overland route in March last, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, will improve much the extensive and valuable collection of Fruit Trees already existing in the Government Gardens, and thus enable me to distribute a greater number of varieties to applicants.

24. Of Indigenous or acclimated Fruit Trees, Mangoes, Leeches, Wampees, Loquots, Golaub Jamun, large numbers have been distributed, and the demands for plants are greatly on the increase

25. Of plants useful in the arts, Flax has received more than any other our attention during the last season. In the land assigned by Government for an experiment, a fine crop of Flax has this year been grown, some of it being from 3 to 4 feet in height. But to procure good long fibre it is absolutely necessary that the land be strong or well manured, and that irrigation be employed, and the seed sown from 15th September to 15th October. It, too, is necessary to use good acclimatized Russian Seeds. From the crop grown about 20 maunds of seeds will be available for distribution to Zemindars and other private parties, and as soon as the fibre has been scutched, a sample will be forwarded to you for submission to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor. Of the plant as procured from the Farm, I beg to transmit a specimen for examination. With the Russian Flax Seed a quantity of native Flax Seed was also grown. But as far as fibre was concerned it was found to be a failure, as most of it was not more than 1½ feet in height. A quantity of the Flax Seeds imported in 1861, and reserved for sowing owing to its late arrival at Saharunpore, failed to germinate, shewing that in India Flax Seed will not keep in good condition for any length of time. In the Punjaub the greater part of the Flax Seeds imported by the Belfast Flax Company has again failed to germinate. The quantity, therefore, of good acclimated Russian Flax Seed in India is still limited. I would therefore venture to suggest that a half of the acclimated Russian Flax Seed now in store be reserved for applicants, and that the other half be again sown in the experimental Farm in the ensuing season.

26. By Mr. D. Robertson, Officiating Collector of Saharunpore; the cultivation of Flax has been taken up most warmly, and I doubt not but that he will be able to induce many Zemindars, who have good means at their disposal, such as Canal irrigation, &c., to try it. For this purpose I solicit the sanction of Government to place at his disposal 15 or 20 maunds of acclimated Russian Flax Seeds for distribution to Zemindars, and that Zemindars return in kind the value of the seeds allotted to them, on the same terms as the Zemindars of Sealkote return to the Belfast Flax Company the value of the acclimated seeds received by them to cultivate, viz., Rupees 57 per maund for acclimated seeds, which is returned in kind, or in the form of Flax Straw at the rate of four maunds per Rupee. To the Zemindars who present the finest Straw small rewards ought, by the Collectors, to be assigned, and thus produce emulation amongst them.

27. *Cotton Seeds.*—The demand for fine varieties of American Cotton Seeds is now great, and in order to meet it, it is my intention, pending the sanction of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, to bring under cultivation with the finest kinds of Cotton, such as new Orleans, Upland Georgian, &c., twenty acres of the experimental Flax Farm land. In the gardens a small quantity has for years been cultivated, and acclimated new Orleans Seed given to Mr. L. Berkeley, in charge of the Government Gardens at Delhi, and others, from which he has raised some Cotton, which has been highly prized in the Home markets. But as stated, the quantity at our disposal for distribution is limited and quite inadequate to the demand. Short staple Cotton, too, as Cotton prevailing in the English markets must long remain so, and the demands on India be more heavy for years to come. That many parts of the North-West Provinces, particularly those districts that are watered by the Canals, are admirably adapted for the finer kinds of American cotton has been proved by many parties. But all the attempts made to bring about the cultivation on a large scale has ended in failure, partly because there was no available local market from whence the cultivator could get a ready sale for his produce, as foreign or exotic Cottons were not in much request with the native weaver, owing, as it is asserted, to its want of strength. But now it is different, and were Government to establish an experimental Cotton Farm for the cultivation of the finer kinds of exotic Cottons, and for the distribution of good acclimated seeds on an extensive scale, it would, I am confident, be attended with the most beneficial results, the more so, as there is not a Collector in the country who is not fully convinced of the urgency and necessity of taking advantage of the state of affairs in America to improve the condition of India; and as in the production of Cotton a capital of from £40,000,000 to £50,000,000 is invested, a vast field for enterprise is presented, and offered to the cultivators of India. But spirit and enterprise amongst the native community is dead, and as the people at home, in order to obtain an extensive sale be undertaken with exotic seed it must be initiated by Government. The present opportunity ought not therefore to be neglected, and any measure tending to incite native cultivators to action ought to be adopted, and there is none in the hands of District Officers more advantageous than having the power of distributing to diligent native cultivators good acclimated seed. I say acclimated seed, as in Flax, so in Cotton, exotic Cotton when newly imported is liable not to germinate. For the North-West Provinces one or more experimental Farms of New Orleans Cotton, &c., ought to be established, and to clean the Cotton and remove the seeds a few Forbes' Gins ought to be available on the Farm.

28. Nor are other fibre stuffs during the present crisis unworthy of more attention, particularly the fibres obtained from the Bohmarias or Hill stinging nettles, and for the cleaning and preparing of which a machine has been invented and patented by Mr. G. Sandford, of New York. The different kinds of Agaves are, too, well worthy of attention, and in the Jail of Deyrah, the Director, Dr. Hutchinson, is now extensively employing the fibres of the American Agave, Agave Americana, and A. Cantala in making mats for which they are admirably adapted.

29. From several Bohmarias strong fibre is obtained, which might be most usefully employed in the arts, and which abound in the Kohistan of the North-West Provinces at altitudes of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet. When we look to the vast trade that has sprung up within the last ten years in Bengal with Jute (Corchorus Alotories), which before that time was comparatively little known, and when we consider that we have in the Sunns and Patsuns of the North-West Provinces, and in the Allahs and Races of the Kohistan, fibres much superior to it, that the Hill will, within a few years be close to the base of the Himalyas, and thus afford a cheap means of transport to the seaboard; the time we may safely predict is not far distant when these fibres will attract the attention they merit, and form an extensive export trade. Jute has risen from a few hundred maunds to 52,000 tons. The looms in England are languishing for raw material. India has it to an unlimited extent, or can produce it, if capital and hands to direct are forthcoming, and by the rail the means of transport at a low gruffage to Calcutta would still shortly present themselves. For India, therefore, particularly the North-West Provinces and Punjab, there is a bright future looming.

30. For the use of the public service large quantities of extract and dried leaves of Hyoscyamus have been prepared, *viz.*, lbs. 240-8 of extract and lbs. 149-12 of dried leaves of Hyoscyamus, and transmitted to the Chief Medical Storekeeper, Calcutta, and the Medical Store-keepers of Allahabad, Saugor, Amballah and Sealkote. To the same parties for the use of the public service the large quantity of lbs. 1,122-8 of Atees Tubers aconitum heterophyllum collected at altitudes of from 12,000 to 15,000 feet in the Himalayas has been transmitted. This valuable anti-periodic, second only to quinine itself in its action on the system, is daily coming more into notice, and taking the place of the much more expensive drug quinine, and thus now extensively employed in the treatment of intermittent and remittent fevers.

31. The Tea Plant, the cultivation of which in the North-West Provinces and Punjab has now become of national importance, will form the subject of another communication, and need not therefore be here noticed in detail.

32. *Conservatory.*—The roofing of the Conservatory with glass is rapidly progressing, and will soon be completed. The old roof was found to be entirely rotten. It was therefore necessary to renew it.

33. *Museum.*—Materials for commencing the building are now being collected, and in the ensuing month the work will be commenced on: as soon as the building is sufficiently advanced towards completion as to admit of the reception of specimens, I shall take the liberty to lay before you for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor a plan by which the specimens of the raw Botanic materials of the North-West Provinces may be brought together.

34. From the above rapid sketch I trust it has been shewn that the gardens have, during the last season, been worked with efficiency.

35. In conclusion, I beg to state that in carrying out the works in the garden I have been ably assisted by the Head Gardener Mr. W. Bell, whose efficient services I beg to bring to notice.

NEWS LETTERS.

JUBBULPORE, *11th July.*

I POSTPONED the preparation of this despatch for the want of ample materials, and now that I have completed my collection, important business demands my presence at Nagpore, so that, with the prospect of an inconvenient journey before me, I cannot promise to do more than record a cursory review of the subjects which I shall notice.

You will be glad to learn that my statement, in one or two issues back, regarding the scarcity of building sit a within the Station of Jubbulpore, and the consultant suggestion for remedying the same, have attracted the attention of the Chief Commissioner, who, I learn from a friend at Nagpore, has directed the attention of the local authorities at Jubbulpore to the same, and has instructed them to cust the occupants of the hovels to which I alluded, and to dispose of the land in building sites. This is just as it should have been four years ago; and Mr. Temple, in acting on advice offered in a faithful way and to a beneficial purpose, through the medium of the Fourth Estate, has evinced that regard for the Press, which has marked the career of every successful Indian Administrator. His action in this instance has also had the effect of awakening the local authorities to a proper understanding of the functions of the Press, while your own Special Correspondent has *nemine contradicente*, been elected as the anonymous censor of the Jubbulpore public. You will also be glad to learn that the objections which I raised in a recent letter against the site determined upon for the Railway termini have resulted in a suspension, by orders of Government, of the decision arrived at by the local officers. This should positively give you an increased circulation.

I now come to notice the progress on the E. I. and the G. I. P. lines of railway. The former, or the line to Allahabad, is, I learn, the more intricate of the two from the innumerable streams, small and large, intersecting it, and traversing, as it does, an undulating country over the greater part of its extent. Nevertheless, there seems to be a determination on the part of its executives to run a train into Jubbulpore before the completion of the Bombay line, which has had a considerable start of it. The following is an extract from a letter addressed to me by an Engineer on the E. I. Line.

"Our lot seem to take interest in nothing more than what at present concerns them. Every one is trying to get cover for his head, so that he may be available in the dist ict during the monsoons to do *something practical.* The work on the contractor's side is progressing very favourably, considering the great difficulties the agents have had to contend against. The earthworks will be abandoned during the rains, and cuttings taken in hand."

On the other hand, the G. I. P. Line is intersected by the river Nerbudda, the bridge over which will be a work of considerable magnitude, and by two or three large nuddees, besides smaller insignificant streams; but the line for the most part, within the Central Provinces traverses richly cultivated table-lands. Earthworks are nearly completed on this line; sleepers are in rapid course of supply. With steady labour and untiring energy on the part of the contractors, I realize the idea of breakfast at Jubbulpore and supper at Bombay, by the spring of 1866.

It would appear that I had so planned the disposition of the subjects of this letter, that the close of one should inevitably lead to the consideration of its sequence, and thus preserve one connected chain of paragraphs. Presuming, then, that by 1865 or 1866 the line of railway from Bombay to Calcutta shall be uninterruptedly at work, it remains to be considered what is being done, or what has been done, in the matter of completing the feeders to this grand trunk of iron communication within the Central Provinces. I leave the matter to Government officials, suggesting to Mr. Temple the advisability of calling on all his subordinates whose districts are lying adjacent to the railroad, for a list of railway feeders as at present existing and those proposed to be opened up. The importance of the subject cannot be overrated. These roads must be taken in hand *at once* and put into *permanent repair.* Every rupee now laid out thereon will repay the exchequer tenfold hereafter; and should these roads be undertaken when the railway is open, the officers serving under the present administration will be held responsible for all obstacles to the expeditious transit of the produce of this country.

Here you see, again, from roads to road officers, and the biggest of them all in the Central Provinces is the Chief Engineer, Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Impey. I learn that he has "sold out" for Rs. 64,000. Well, under any circumstances, it is not a *sell* to him. Without the slightest dissemblance of sincerity, I believe I am offering you the opinion of the public at large when I say that he will be felt both in his official capacity and in his private position. The next senior Engineer Officer in the Central Provinces is Captain Cadell, but Colonel Impey's successor will be an "outsider."

Promotion again. Captain C. B. Baldwin, Deputy Commissioner, has succeeded Captain A. C. Gordon, *pro temp.* in the Deputy Commissionership of Nursingpore, during the latter officer's absence on sick leave to England.

By the bye—and there snaps the chain—have you received any tidings of the Committee being about to convene at Calcutta for the purpose of discussing the desirability of investing the management of the Police in the hands of the Magistrate of the district, by abolishing the appointments of District Superintendent and Assistant District Superintendent. I consider this an injudicious reform, but positive information on the point should be obtained in the first instance.

The ensuing races have evinced signs of life; Colonel Snow, the Commissioner of Jubbulpore, has recently issued a Circular, inviting the Gentlemen in support of the turf, which he has headed with Rs. 250, and has been followed by Colonel Patterson, of H. M.'s 91st Regt., with Rs. 150, and a goodly array of the fractions of a hundred, by the rank and file of the station. We have reliable a *Recaroon* from the *Tom Fool* in our studs but, then, we shall be fully recompensed in the *Stand* for the disappointment we might meet on the Course—abundance of food for the eyes and the galaxy of beauty who will grace the scene of our sport, and every one will turn out in the first and fairest forms of fashion, for we shall all go to be seen by each other. So hail October!

Our Asiatic Princes and princesses are beginning to understand the advantages of free trade. The Ranee Regent of Adyrgurh has abolished all transit duties on the two high roads traversing her territory. Four of Scindiah's children have, as yet, apparently contemplated the establishment of a railroad to connect their territories with either the E. I. or the G. I. P. Lines. One example would beget another. Could no one persuade the Begum of Bhopal? A tramway even would be a blessing to the people of that State, if the Iron-horse should prove too heavy an item.

The Nagpore Horticultural Society is stirring heart and soul to improve the local garden. Mr. Temple has sent for an experienced gardener from England. Preserves are springing up in every direction. Cultivation in general is progressing, and improving on every side. Arboriculture extends steadily—forests are conserved—wastes are being reclaimed—all, all tend to establish the fact, that "the right man is in the right place."

We are all very anxious to know how the order of Government limiting the military Officers of one Presidency shall not be legible for civil employ in another, is to have effect here, seeing that the Central Provinces are, in the matter of troops, supplied from both the Bengal and the Madras Presidencies. Some provision must be made subsidiary to the order for this Civil Commission at least, or we shall "come to grief."

Once more, in the language of clerical effusion, and I shall close this letter, to which want of time has deterred me from doing justice. Let your readers, and the public in general through them, be warned of the following case, *never to sign a receipt for a registered post letter until they shall have opened the envelope and satisfied themselves of the contents.* A clerk in the Jubbulpore Post Office has recently been convicted of extracting such an envelope containing valuable papers from the daily deposit box, and of passing another envelope with the registered receipt; also of criminally misappropriating on several occasions property of the public passing through the Post Office, and has been sentenced to suffer the severest penalty of the Post Office Act, to wit. seven years rigorous imprisonment. I cannot write lengthily into the matter, but this much I feel to nd to state, that the Post Master must have been very lax in his supervision for the delinquent to have carried on this system of purloining letters and parcels without detection. The Station of Jubbulpore is daily rising in importance, and we need an *European* Post Master.—*Hurkaru, July* 20.

COONOOR, 19*th July.*

My last communication commenced with an allusion to the parting Sermon of the Bishop; my present must open with an announcement of the arrival of no less distinguished persons than Lady Trevelyan and family, and that Prince of Merchants, the Honorable W. R. Arbuthnot, by his family also. They arrived at Mettapollium at 2 in the morning, and left at about 4, having a pleasant ride up the Ghaut in the coolness of that early hour.

The Reverend Mr. Richards and family left yesterday, their departure being sincerely regretted by the whole of the community of this little place. The successor of Mr. Richards is the Reverend Mr. Bull, who is expected here on the 30th instant.

The weather has been warm and pleasant for the last three or four days, but Capt. Short, who has just arrived from the Shevaroy Hills for the purpose of placing his three sons with Mr. Malpus in the new boarding school here, appears to think that the Shevaroys are far more agreeable at this season of the year. It is said this gentleman has about the best coffee plantation at Nagalore, (Shevaroys), and his trees, I am informed, yield nearly three times as much as those of any neighbouring Estate there, which no doubt is owing to his thorough knowledge of planting. The Reverend D. Simpson accompanied Capt. Short, and will remain with him at Smith's hotel till the end of this month. The Honorable T. Pycroft is expected up to-morrow in company of his family, arrangements for their accommodation having been made by Messrs. E. Smith and Co., Madras, was here this morning, and seemed in a great hurry to get to Ooty. I hear that his affiance bride awaits him there, and that he will lead her to the Hymenial altar shortly. J. T. H. Sharpe, Esq. accompanied Mr. Ross, the object of his visit being to stand "best man" on the happy occasion.

I suggested in my last that Messrs. E. Smith and Co., should advertize their new rates for conveying passengers, but although they do not seem to have done this, report says that they are overrun with applications, probably from the notice I took of their exceeding low fares. Nine Rupees from Coonoor to Coimbatore is certainly a reasonable sum to ask, and Messrs. Smith are evidently up to the requirements of the times in which economy is all the "go."—*Neilgherry Excelsior, July* 23.

MUSSOORIE, *July* 20.

REALLY, you naughty Editor, I think I shall never forgive you for publishing that "Gunner's" letter. Had you no care for my life—for my feelings? Well, I'll forgive you this time but I will never survive another such murderous attack, so use Gunner's future letters for wadding to *your* seventy-four gun. If there is not, there ought to be) And so, he is a Gunner? "What, a real Artilleryman, the apoplectic object of admiration to all eligible young ladies?"—I asked Alphonse. "Carry, darling," (he rejoined,) "you must know that there are several species of Gunners. The highest, belongs to that cycle of which the First Napoleon belonged, and in whose science Don Juan was instructed by his mother's directions. (I forget the precise passage but believe I could find it by the rhyme—*Nunnery* being made to fit in with *Gunnery*.) Then, there is the vulgar species who carry the fusees and cause their pieces to pour destruction into the enemy's ranks. And lastly there are the Popguners, amongst whom I know that the self-styled Gunner ought to be ranked with all his fellow Apothecaries the heroes of squirts." How I *did* laugh! Is not the dear fellow getting quite witty?

Now let me assure Pop that it was quite needless of him to tell us that his faculties are in a state of obfuscation which not even "pegs" can dispel. The fact was self-evident from his letter—and the only doubt that still lingers in my mind, is that he ever had any faculties to rouse. I will illustrate my position by a couple of instances. He says that people cannot, on account of the rain, ride out on the Mall for a "tete-a-tete." The phrase, let me inform Ginger Pop, means head-to-head, attitudes like two riders, could scarcely put themselves, unless indeed they both rode the same horse,—a fashion not yet introduced into Mussoorie, but which the prophetic peg-muddled eye of Gunner Pop may have seen in the distance of futurity.

Alphonse bids me say that he never drinks rum and water, and is afraid that Pop himself must have been thinking of it, if not drinking it, while he penned the prophetic effusion I am noticing. Nor does Alphonse indulge in pegs or "goes" of gin,—like vulgar Ginger Pop;—he traces his heightened brilliancy of imagination to the milk-punch which his own Carry prepares for him;—happy, tremblingly happy Carry, who is rewarded with so many kisses, for the delicate attention!

Popguner insinuates that I am rather warm-tempered. True; but I have my temper under complete control, and therefore command other people. Alphonse thinks it was very mean of Pop to try and break off a match which is "the only glimpse of happiness he has seen for many a long day"; and insists that I shall bring the day of our union closer, to compensate him for the bare prospect of losing me for ever, (for they say there's to be no marrying or giving in marriage, hereafter) He, therefore starts at once for Dr. Smith's, and I for Mrs. Ludlam's, to make arrangements accordingly. Thus I dismiss your correspondent, to the tune of "Pop goes the Weasel!"

* * *

Now, my *dear* Mr. Editor, I hope I won't draw down upon myself the forty steel-pen power of the gentlemen composing the Committee of the Mussoorie Library. If I name a grievance from which I and Alphonse's mother like most old ladies, she devours Dewar's Devotions in conjunction with the last new novel, a sufferserious Inconvenience—and that is, that there are *never* any new books to be had at that institution. Why, only the other day, I was told by Jemima, who had heard it from Winifred, that a whole batch of new books had come. I got the dandy (not Alphonse, the quadrupedal conveyance so called) ready, and started at once. When I got there, the Librarian, a Yankee, with a twisted and slightly livid nose, through which the words came with a rattle, as if each was anxious to overtake the other, admitted the soft impeachment that a lot of new books *had* arrived: but added, as a matter of course, that they were all "out." This was true, no doubt, but it is a very singular fact that no lady that I have asked, *has* ever yet had a new book from the Library; but had always heard that some *other* lady had got one. That new books come to the Library, is one fact: that they are distributed, is another fact on which I am positive; but that any rule beyond the vagaries of favoritism is observed in the allotment, is a third fact which I should like to see disproved. Surely, there ought to be some clear rule to be followed on such occasions, by which subscribers would in turn get a glimpse of new books, and not be obliged to fall back on the ragged and greasy novels that Adam read to Eve as they sat munching apples in the Garden, listening to the distant roar of the rivers, and the twittering of the little birds, at hand. Mind, I *distinctly deny* intending any imputation on the Committee, and if my words will bear that construction, let them be blotted out as clumsy messengers of my thoughts. Let them believe that the evil I complain of, exists; and let them remove it, as *they only* can: claiming the devotion (so long as the season lasts) of Alphonse's little—CAROLINE.—*Mofussilite, July* 24.

POONA.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF WESTERN INDIA.—WE are happy to announce that the united Service Institution of Western India has already ensured a goodly number of lectures for the season. Mr. Stothert gives the opening lecture on "Bermuda and its Garrisons" on the 7th proximo. He will be followed on the 14th by Mr. White, who takes "Marathi Proverbs" for his subject. On the 21st, Dr. Haug gives a lecture on the "Origin of Brahminism," and will be followed on the 28th by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, whose subject is "Three Days at Beejapore." Most likely on the 4th September Mr. Hunter will hold his "Scientific Conversazione," and on the 11th September Mr Hallen will give a lecture on "Bursalti and Land wind." And then perhaps the public will have the pleasure of hearing a continuation of those pleasant strolls we heard last year so vividly described and still fresh in our memory.

We hear that under the zealous superintendence of Lieutenant Adam, the Institution has, since the beginning of this month, ordered no less than 150 volumes of various sorts. Mr. Adam is making an effort to furnish the Library with some important military works, a few of which have already been sent for. Looking over the "Suggestion Box," we find that never was an order for so many books before sent as there has been during the last two meetings of the Council, never once even since the establishment of the Institution. We hope this will bring in an additional number of members.—*Observer, July* 28.

MADRAS.

WE are sorry to hear that an accident occurred upon the Railway near Veyseraipaudy upon the evening of the 21st instant. It appears that a salt train coming from the Cotaurs was thrown off the line immediately after passing the points of junction with the main line. The accident is attributable to the carelessness of a maistry who was effecting some repairs upon the main line, which necessitated the removal of sleepers, and who seems to have neglected to exhibit the proper danger signals. The engine and three or four of the trucks, singularly enough passed safely over the defective road, but the remaining trucks about eleven in number were thrown off the rails and strewn them up for a length of about 200 feet. The Railway officials were quickly upon the spot, and succeeded in clearing the line, and repairing damages by about one A.M. The evening train due in Madras at 8-19 P.M. was detained at Perambore, and all passengers were obliged to alight at that station. The maistry who was the cause of the accident is now in custody, and will probably be tried at the next Sessions. We are very happy to state that there was no loss of human life on the occasion, and it reflects considerable credit on the Railway authorities, that the traffic was resumed on the following morning as usual.—*Daily News, July* 24.

WE understand that Sir Hope Grant has recommended the introduction of the Zouave Uniform for the Madras Native Army, and that the proposition is now under the consideration of the Government of India.—*Times, July* 24.

WE are glad to learn that Sir Hope Grant is recovering from the effects of the very severe fall which he had the other day at Bangalore from his horse. The application of leeches to the contusion of the leg has produced a very beneficial effect and there is reason to hope that His Excellency will soon be restored to his usual strength and health.—*Id. July* 25.

WE learn that H. M.'s 69th Regiment, now Garrisoning Fort St. George, have received instructions to hold themselves in readiness to return to Europe shortly; such of the men as may be desirous, being permitted to volunteer into other Corps.—H. M.'s 50th Foot, from Ceylon, will be brought on the strength of the Madras Establishment, in room of the 69th.

We further learn that H. M.'s 68th Foot, at present in Rangoon, will also return shortly to England, direct from that station, proceeding by the same vessels that will bring out the relieving Corps from England.

With reference to the former of the above changes, we hear that in future it is to be observed as a rule, that when a Queen's regiment shall have served the regulated period in Ceylon, it shall be transferred for service to one of the Presidencies on this side, instead of being, as at present immediately embarked for Europe.—*Athenæum and Statesman, July* 25.

AMONGST the arrivals by the last steamer from Suez we notice the return among us, earlier than was anticipated, of Captain John Obbard, who, we observe by a notice in last night's *Fort St. George Gazette*, has already resumed his duties as Secretary to the Military Fund. We doubt not that this information will be very acceptable to the subscribers generally, more especially at the present time, when the Fund is in the eve of a great change; but whether it be a change for the good or otherwise, time alone will show.—*Id.*

A SANCTION for Rs. 20,715 was recently applied for by the superintending Engineer of the Presidency Division for the purpose of making certain improvements, &c., in the people's Park. Out of this large sum, however, Government have sanctioned only Rs. 9,732, for works which the Secretary, Dr. Mudge, states are immediately required.—Information has been called for, previous to the sanction of a further sum of Rs. 3,654, which is stated to be for the Park Establishment for the present year; while with regard to the remainder, Government observe that consideration must be deferred until the time for the execution of the works arrives.—*Id.*

OOTACAMUND.

CURRENCY NOTES.—We have much pleasure in announcing that as much as Rupees 54,000 monthly, or Rupees 1,800 daily, have been set aside at the Local Treasury for the Exchange of Currency Notes. Persons who apply between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock will scarcely be disappointed, while those who apply later in the day, will run the risk of finding that the early birds have already appropriated the morning worms. We should imagine that with Rupees 60,000 available at Madras in Treasury Bills, and the present facilities for the exchange of Currency Notes, there will be little ground for complaint, against the Government, in one of the grooves in which it has hitherto run. It is not giving encouragement to settlers and planters in carrying on their operations to the extent by enabling them to procure, without a heavy discount, the wherewithal to meet their engagements. We wish we could hold out to them the prospect of or by our strenuous advocacy secure for them, some amelioration of the rules for the sale of Waste Lands, as nothing would then be wanting to make the lot of the coffee planter the most enviable in India. As matters stand however, they have somewhat to be thankful for, and if wise, they will grin and bear the ills they have, rather than fly to those they know of in the plains—punkahs, and prickly heat, and the feeling of less pith than a fly.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, July* 23.

PROGRESS.—A preliminary meeting for the formation of a New Carrying Company between this and Coimbatore was held on Monday last H. R. Dawson, Esq. in the chair. As far as the deliberations of the meeting went, a morning and evening omnibus from this to Coonoor will probably be established, the descent and ascent of this Ghaut being performed in Palankeens, or Tonjons, or on Ponies. Some intention appeared to be entertained of purchasing Messrs. Wilson's stock of cattle, but whether the intention is carried out or not, the public may be sure that when the projected Company is fairly set agoing, much of the inconvenience and annoyance which are now experienced will be removed. A second meeting is to be held on Monday next, after which we hope to be in a position to give the public more definite information on the subject.

Since the above was written we have received the notice which will be found in our advertising columns.—*Id.*

THE WEATHER.—From Tuesday week before last, Octacamund had as fine weather as could be desired. The sun shone as brightly as he does on the plains, and spirit and body felt revived under his congenial influence. Subsequently however, there have been indications of a renewal of the monsoon, and every one looks mournfully for another fortnight of cloud and rain. The Dhobie we are told, like the man who put on his night cap for a sermon divided into ten parts, have already commenced making preparations for the recess in prospect. "How can bring sar, master's clothes, too much rain got," is the speech they have concocted for the occasion. If the South West monsoon could be made to feel the misery it inflicts on residents in Octacamund, we are disposed to think that it would not be so unmerciful as it is. The Koondahs are our greatest enemies, and if these mountains could be blown up by some application of galvanism, we should not be so disagreeably meteorological as we are. Is there no one in Madras, the seat of learning and wisdom, who can devise a method for relieving us from our suffering? We really do want a carrying company here—a company which will waft the monsoon and the Dhobies to any where that they please, so long as wet skins and undried clothes do not inflict us with rheumatism and kindred complaints. *Excelsior!* to any one who will do this.—*Id.*

WYNAAD.

IT appears to be ordained that where we benefit largely by men of unusual talent and energy, we must expect at times to suffer injury by a misdirection of the zeal to which we owe so much. The Collector of Malabar seems inclined to carry matters with rather too high a hand, and in a manner that would have brought upon his head the heavy displeasure of Sir Charles Trevelyan. However, under the present regime, these things are viewed from a different point. The wise order of Sir Charles Trevelyan against the impressment of labor has been entirely set aside in the Malab

THE LATEST DETAILED INTELLIGENCE FROM AMERICA.

(Times, July 2.)

The North German Lloyd screw steamship America, Captain H. Wessels, which left New York on the 20th ult., arrived off Cowes at 6 a. m., and went on to Bremen after transhipping mails, &c. for this port. The weather was very misty during the first part of the voyage, but afterwards fine and clear.

On the 20th, in New York Bay, the America passed the American ship Arctic, bound in; and on the 25th, at 6 p. m., in lat. 47 50N., long. 41 58W., the English ship Equator, of Newcastle, from Quebec, bound east.

At 8 p. m., on the 24th, in lat. 46 32 N., long. 47 38 W., during a sudden and dense fog, the America came in contact with the English bark Eliza Ann, of and for Plymouth, from Quebec, laden with timber. The stern of the bark was stove in, and she was cut down below the water line as far as the mizen shrouds, a part of the starboard quarter carried away, and the rudder broken. At 9 p. m. the bark, which was waterlogged, was abandoned, and all hands, 16 persons, saved.

The following are the latest despatches relative to the movements of the Confederate forces in the Northern States :—

"Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Thursday, June 18.

"The enemy has retreated to Williamsport. A small rebel force is at Hagerstown. No New York troops have arrived as yet at Harrisburgh. The 7th New York and some other regiments from the same State are ordered to report at Baltimore. The excitement in Harrisburgh has subsided, and business is generally renewed. The Editors' Convention is in Session.

"It is believed that there are no rebel troops in this State now. The rebel cavalry under General Jenkins was at Hagerstown last night. There is no evidence of any infantry force having been with him. While at Chambersburg the rebels cleaned out all the drug stores in the place, paying for the drugs in Confederate scrip. On leaving Chambersburg the rebels took with them a number of the most prominent farmers in that section of the valley.

"It is stated that a body of rebels have gone from Cumberland, Maryland, to Romney, Virginia. The authorities are busy in organizing the troops, who continue to arrive in large numbers. The work on the rifle pits and fortifications on the other side of the Susquehanna is still going on. There is much activity there and at Camp Curtin, and everywhere else in and about the city.

"Reports from the border line have been very conflicting during the day. The operator at Chambersburg, under the date of 6 p.m., states that the latest scout, just in, reports being eight miles from there, and saw no rebels, and heard of none being at Greencastle. He confirms the report, brought by a hand car, of a body of 200 being at Greencastle at noon, and dividing there, one body going towards Waynesborough, the other towards Mercersburg. They are supposed to be after horses. Heavy cannonading is heard at Greencastle, in the direction of Harper's Ferry. A misunderstanding exists here among a number of citizens who have arrived for the protection of the State. The authorities are receiving troops for six months or the emergency. The time of service required under this call cannot exceed one or two months at the farthest. A large number left for their homes to-day, having refused to enlist for fear of being held for the six months. There are no rebels now in the State, except a thieving party operating along the border. The stores were open today and the city assumed its usual appearance. A number of citizens who had fled during the stampede are now returning. The city is filled with soldiers, and drunkenness is very prevalent. A full company of Philadelphia police, Captain John Spear, arrived to-day and encamped on the Capitol grounds : 1,700 of General Milroy's troops, who were cut off from the main body at the battle of Winchester, arrived at Bedford, Pennsylvania, to-day. They crossed the Potomac at Hancock, and worked their way safely through. General Milroy, who arrived here to-night, states that these 1,700 are part of the 2,000 he reported having lost at Winchester."

"4 p.m.

"A despatch from Chambersburg reports the enemy returning in force. The operator was preparing to leave. Three New York Regiments have reported at Reading. Preparations are made to receive them here to-night. The drafted men and nine months' Volunteers of this State are volunteering for six months. There is no trustworthy news regarding the movements of the enemy. No large force has yet approached the Cumberland Valley."

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 18.

"The *Inquirer* of this morning has the following extracts taken from the Baltimore *Clipper* of last evening :—

"'We learn from the head-quarters of General Shenck that information has been received from General Tyler that the rebel forces invested Harper's Ferry on the 16th inst., and made an attack, attempting to surprise General Tyler's forces. The latter, after resisting, retired to the Maryland Heights and shelled the rebels, compelling them to evacuate the Ferry. The rebels then retreated to Williamsport, when General Tyler recrossed and occupied his former position. The rebels tore up the railroad, and did some damage to the canal. Travel between Harper's Ferry and Baltimore is resumed. All accounts agree that the rebels have left Chambersburg, that there are none at Westminister, and that they are in but small force at Hagerstown.

"The *Inquirer* has the following special despatch from Washington :—

"'A letter from one of General Ewell's aides-de-camp, found in the captured rebel mail, says that rebel cavalry are *en route* to Pittsburg from Suffolk. The letter also says that there were only three rebel regiments in the vicinity of the Blackwater on Saturday, and that two of them would leave the same day to join Lee's forces. There were no rumours of any fighting by General Heintzelman yesterday.

"A despatch to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Harrisburg, 5 o'clock p. m., says :—

"'The rebels are reported to be returning to Chambersburg from Hagerstown.'"

"8 30 p.m.

"The following despatch was sent to General Cameron by a gentleman of this city yesterday :—

"'It is reported that you advised taking the command of the State troops from General Couch, and giving it either to General Franklin or General M'Clellan. Is this true? If not, will you authorise me to contradict it?'"

"The following reply was received :—

"'Your telegram of yesterday was handed to me late last night. I authorize you to say that I made no such proposition.' "'SIMON CAMERON.'"

"M'Connelsburg, Pennsylvania, Wednesday, June 17.

"Stragglers from the late flight bring information up to 5 o'clock yesterday evening from below. They report that 8,000 rebels have crossed the river at Williamsport, and are marching on Hancock, at which point 1,900 of Milroy's routed forces had been collected. These men, being in a state of utter demoralization, without officers or organization, fled at the reported advance of the rebels, and they are now scattered through all parts of the country."

"Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, Wednesday, June 17.

"A gentleman direct from Chambersburg reports that the rebels left that place this afternoon, having first set fire to the warehouse of Oaks and Linn. The fire was afterwards subdued by the citizens. It is supposed the rebels retreated towards Hagerstown."

"Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Friday, June 19.

"Governor Curtin visited Camp Curtin to-day, and was received with warm and enthusiastic welcome. The soldiers followed him in vast crowds as he drove round the camp, vainly endeavouring to find the Commandant. At the unanimous importuning of the Volunteers he addressed them. He spoke as follows :—

"'He had called to see their officers. He was sorry that they were not present attending to their duties as they should be. However, the men were here, and he would inform them of what he intended to have communicated to the officers in writing. He had some credit with the Volunteers, and the reason was, that he had never broken faith with them. He was sorry that there was some dissatisfaction about this call. He would tell the troops that they were called out only while this emergency lasted, and when that was over they would be returned to their homes. He was to be the judge when that emergency was over. Our soil had been invaded, and we want to drive the invaders from it. You are called for this emergency and no longer. To be sure the troops would be mustered into the United States service, but it was necessary to do this to secure equipment and pay from the general Government. It would be the same if he had called them out as militia, only they would be mustered for pay to the State Government. If I have kept faith heretofore with Volunteers, you can trust my promise now. Those who come into camp and sow dissentions are both cowards and traitors. (Cries of 'That's so.') Governor Seymour telegraphed last night that New York had 12,000 men for Pennsylvania. (Loud cheers for New York.) The highest devotion of our manhood is called upon at this hour. And, my friends, said General Curtin speaking with great seriousness and earnestness, I will not betray you, and I will pledge myself in writing to what I have told you. Trust me, then, and I will send you to your homes just as soon as I think your services are no longer needed. The Governor disclaimed being a military man. He would be acting in a false position where he to assume military lead. Responsible soldiers would lead them, and, said he, with much vehemence, "I will not play the Cabinet of Washington upon the army of the Rappahannock." (Loud cheering.) No one regrets more the circumstances that have necessitated your services, and no one cherishes more the memory of our gallant dead.'

"The troops retired expressing themselves satisfied with the Governor's explanation."

"SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE 'NEW YORK TIMES.'

"Harrisburg, Friday, June 19.

"I have just arrived from Chambersburg. The enemy is no nearer that place than Greencastle. The main force of the raiding rebels is at Williamsport. A squadron of cavalry, and the 8th and 71st New York Regiments have been sent by rail to Chambersburg, from which place they will march to Greencastle to attack and dislodge the enemy. The 23d Brooklyn and 22d New York Regiments have been ordered across the Susquehanna to take the place of the two New York Regiments that have gone towards Chambersburg. This afternoon a train of cars freighted with lumber and other material for constructing bridges went to Scotland. The object is to rebuild the bridge burnt by the rebels at that point. This will re-establish railroad communication to Chambersburg. Men are at work on the intrenchments that defend the city. The re-approach of the rebels even as far as Chambersburg, however, is extremely doubtful, and it is believed that they will soon abandon this side of the State line altogether. The Pennsylvania Militia are dissatisfied with the six months' term of service, and many of them are returning home. Everything depends upon the enrolled militia. General Milroy has gone to look after his troops that were cut off from the main body of the army at Winchester, and made their escape into Pennsylvania. According to late accounts all is quiet at Chambersburg and vicinity. There seems to be no doubt that the rebels are scattered along the north of the Potomac, from the river to M'Connellsburgh. They are ravaging the country—4,000 are at Hagerstown, with artillery, camped in the seminary grounds. Cannon are planted on the Funkstown road. The organization of the troops here is proceeding satisfactorily and rapidly. All difficulties are adjusted. Men are constantly arriving. The 8th, 23d, and 71st New York Regiments are here. General Milroy is advancing from the mountains with a large force. The gaol and court-house at M'Connelsburg are burnt. Two rebel prisoners arrived here to-day. They were rebel scouts. There are 8,000 rebels between Hagerstown and Williamsport. Negroes are hourly arriving here, and are scattered all along the railroad. The rebels seize all they can find. Two boatmen who left Williamsport on Wednesday evening report that, at the time of their leaving, six regiments of mounted rebel infantry were encamped on this side of the river, and more were crossing. General Rhodes' rebel head-quarters were on the opposite side of the river at Hagerstown. There were four rebel regiments of infantry encamped about two miles this side of the town. At Williamsport the rebels were paroling all the citizens and boatmen. The two boatmen had their paroled papers with them. This morning Moseby's cavalry is eight miles below Chambersburg. That portion of the rebel cavalry which left Greencastle in the direction of Mercersburg yesterday, were at M'Connellsburg this morning taking the road towards Hancock. They are on a horse and cattle stealing expedition. The Governor this morning reviewed the troops ordered on here by Governor Seymour on the opposite side of the river. Fresh troops continue to arrive in large numbers by every train, but not as rapidly as the State authorities would desire. A prominent citizen of Hagerstown, who arrived at Gettysburg to-day, telegraphs to Governor Curtin that when he left the latter place the rebels were there with a force of 8,000, consisting of mounted infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

"A despatch dated M'Connellsburg, 3 50 p.m. today, stated that the rebels have crossed Cave Mountain, on their way to Mercersburg, with a large drove of cattle and horses. The person giving the information accompanied them to the top of the mountain. The force was about 200 strong, without artillery. The authorities believe the rebels are in strong force at Williamsport, and that they are moving their ammunition this side of the river with the view of making it the base of operations. The 1724 Pennsylvania Regiment, which left Harrisburg this time has expired, has tendered its service to Governor Curtin for six months, and been accepted. The use of the churches and public buildings has been tendered for the troops concentrated here. It has been suggested that the Government send despatches twice a day, giving account of movements along the border, to every postmaster within telegraphic communication, the object being to keep the citizens posted as to matters transpiring, the expense being borne by the State. A despatch received at 11 o'clock last night states that the rebels have burnt the Courthouse and gaol at M'Connellsburg to-day. The following has been received by Governor Curtin this evening :—

"'Chambersburg—8.30 p.m

"'One of the Cumberland Valley Railroad men, who resides at Hagerstown and is reliable, escaped through the rebel pickets at 3 o'clock this morning. He reports about 4,000 rebels at Hagerstown—infantry and artillery—with some of their cannon planted on the Funkstown road. He says from the best information he could gather there are between 8,000 and 10,000 men between Hagerstown and Williamsport, including the force at Hagerstown. Jenkins' cavalry are encamped at Middlebury, on the State line, and are plundering and driving off the horses and cattle from that section. Our informant saw several squads of cavalry at different points on the line of railroad, but avoided them. "At 1 o'clock today a small body passed through Greencastle to Waynesbourough. Ewell was reported in command.'"

"Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, Friday June 19, 9 a. m.

"Last night considerable excitement was created in this place by the arrival of farmers from the neighbourhood of Chambersburg, who brought with them all their stock of horses, in anticipation of the advance of the rebels. The town is one vast stable. The rebels hold Greencastle with a force of 200 men. They are scouting the country in all directions in search of horses. Last night a traitor led the rebels to a gap in the mountain near Greencastle, where they took 60 horses which had been secreted by citizens. The apparent object of the rebels is to steal horses and run off negroes. A gentleman from Gettysburg says that between Chambersburg and Greencastle he met a rebel officer, followed by five contrabands, all of whom were mounted on captured horses. Along the line of railway, between this point and Harrisburg, are hundreds of contrabands proceeding to the latter place to escape the rebel grasp. The train of cars that came up last evening was all night kept in readiness to depart east at a moment's notice of the rebel approach. Some of the citizens of this place have made preparations for a hasty exit in the event of an emergency. The railway communication between here and Chambersburg is severed, but the telegraph is working. At present everything is quiet at Chambersburg."

"Harrisburg, Friday, June 19, 9 p.m.

"It is understood that General Milroy is advancing towards the east with 4,000 mounted infantry and 5,000 riflemen well mounted from the mountains.

"Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, June 19.

"General Milroy has established his headquarters at Bloody Run. With him are his Adjutant John O. Craven and also Major M'Gee, of the Staff. He has ordered Colonel Gallagher, who has command at Bradford, to report at his new head quarters, with all the United States' forces under his command, which now consists of the 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Moss : 1st New York cavalry, Major Adams ; and a portion of the 13th, under Captain Shearman, Lieutenants Rerks, Reilly, and M'Dourtt. There are at Bloody Run the 116th Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Colonel James Washburn ; and the 12th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, Colonel John B. Klask."

"Bedford, Pennsylvania, Thursday, June 18.

"Three hundred rebels came to Hancock, Maryland, and burnt the canal boats there. A cavalry force from the command of Colonel Gallagher subsequently drove the rebels off. Seven hundred rebels, by a flank movement, came to St. John's River, intending to destroy a large culvert opposite Hancock. They were driven back by Colonel Gallagher after an hour's fight. Only two of the 1st New York cavalry were slightly wounded. General Kelly has been ordered Colonel Gallagher to proceed with infantry and cavalry to Cumberland. Colonel Gallagher went within six miles of Cumberland, when he received word from General Kelly that 10,000 rebels were at Cumberland. General Kelly himself went to New Creek. The 1st New York Cavalry, the 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, a portion of the 13th, 116th, and 12th Virginia Regiments, and a part of the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment are safe. I have sent Colonel Gallagher, commanding these regiments, which constituted a portion of General Milroy's command and which were supposed to be taken prisoners."

"Baltimore, Friday, June 19.

"A considerable rebel infantry force is posted on the Virginia side at Williamsport, and it is reported that there is another infantry force of the enemy near Antietam or Shepardstown, and about to cross over."

The following despatches from Washington show the position and probable intentions of General Lee :—

"Washington, Friday, June 19.

"A couple of deserters from Stuart's cavalry who have come within our lines say that Stuart's cavalry force is at Warrenton, 12,000 strong, and that Lee's army is massed in the Shenandoah Valley, near Front Royal, or somewhere between that point and Winchester. It consists of four corps, commanded by Longstreet, Ewell, A. P. and D. H. Hill, and numbers about 80,000 men. The forces which were sent to Martinsburgh and Winchester to capture our forces there have returned to the general rendezvous. They also state that the whole army is preparing to march, and will probably try to turn General Hooker's right flank, and cross into Maryland. The rebel soldiers have little confidence in the success of this movement, remembering with wholesome fear the ill success attendant upon a similar movement last fall.

"From the statement of Colonel Duffie it appears that on Wednesday afternoon, when General Gregg had carried the stone wall near Aldie and driven the rebel cavalry towards Snickersville, he (Duffie) was ordered to proceed to Middleburgh and hold that point. His regiment went into the engagement with 335 men and 24 officers. On arriving at Middleburgh he was informed by ladies that a force of rebel cavalry, greatly outnumbering his own, were encamped around the town. This was evidenced by the fact that he had dispersed a brigade who opposed his entrance and were then making demonstrations upon him from another point. He was also told that the whole of Stuart's force was in the vicinity, but that Stuart himself had just left by another route to reinforce Lee, who was then falling back from Aldie. Determined to carry out his instructions, he sent back messengers to Aldie asking for reinforcements. In the meantime, the rebels in force attacked Colonel Duffie at several different points. Finding himself overpowered by superior numbers, and surrounded on every side, he attempted to cut his way back towards Aldie. Failing in effecting this, he turned towards Thoroughfare Gap, and proceeded several miles, when he ascertained that the Gap was held by Ewell, commanding the great centre of Lee's army, and that Lee was thereabout in person. Colonel Duffie then defiled to the left, crossed the mountain at Hope Gap, and by a tortuous route succeeded in reaching our outposts. Among the missing officers of his command are Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, Major Farrington, Captains Shortliff, Bliss, Rogers, Allen, Chase, Gould, and Wyman, Adjutant Parker, Surgeon Mann, Lieutenants Shortleff, Chadell, Peterson, Brown, Prentiss, Barker, and Ellis. It is possible that many of the missing may have escaped and found their way to General Gregg's command by other routes. This reconnoissance of our cavalry has solved the mystery of the present location of Lee and Ewell. From this source it is also ascertained that Longstreet was on Wednesday at Union, London County, in the Bull Run Valley. Advices from below say that A. P. Hill's advance-guard, consisting of Hampton's legion, was advancing towards Dumfries, and that one regiment had made its appearance at Stafford Court-house. Combining these facts, intelligent officers draw the conclusion that Lee is advancing upon the Army of the Potomac in three columns—his right, under Hill, by way of Occoquan and Wolfe Run Shoals his centre, under Ewell by way of thoroughfare Gap, and his left under Longstreet, by way of Leesburgh. In this connexion it is only necessary to say that such disposition has been made of our army by General Hooker that no surprise can possibly take place. The families of many officers who were visiting the field are returning hither to-day and there are other indications of an approaching conflict. A few hours will probably develop further movements and intentions on the part of Lee's forces, which are now said to be upwards of 90,000 strong. Scattering reports of guns were heard in the direction of Aldie yesterday, and were renewed at intervals this morning. Nothing is as yet heard of the result."

The special correspondent of the *New York Times* gives the following detailed account of the cavalry fight at Aldie on the 17th ult., which is described as one of the sharpest cavalry battles of the war :—

"Aldie, Wednesday, June 17.

"The advance of General Gregg's cavalry command reached this place about 2 o'clock this afternoon, where two brigades of the enemy, commanded by General Stuart in person, were found in possession. After three hours' hard fighting they were forced to retire. The fight while it lasted was one of the sharpest that has occurred during the war, and as a consequence the loss of officers and men on both sides is very heavy. The enemy's pickets were first encountered a little east of the village by companies H and M of the 2d New York (Harris Light) Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Daniel Whittaker, and were by them driven through the town back to a ridge of hills half a mile to the west, extending across from the Middleburgh and Snicker's Gap-road, where the rebel force was in position ready for action. The advance brigade, under General Kilpatrick, immediately moved through to the western edge of the town. The 1st Maine (Colonel Douty) was sent off to a point half a mile to the left, and the 4th New York (Colonel Cesnola) to the right, to support a section of Andrew's battery, placed on a rise of ground north of the Snicker's Gap-road. The enemy at this time occupied the hill, as before stated, where they had four guns in position : a line of their skirmishers occupied a fence on the eastern slope, and a long ditch, just in front of which were half-a-dozen stacks of hay, thus commanding both Middleburgh and Snicker's Gap-road. A stronger position could not well have been selected. When the exact position of the enemy had been ascertained by drawing their fire, General Kilpatrick rode up to the 2nd New York (Harris Light), and said then was the time for them to wipe out the reflection cast upon them for their alleged misconduct in the fight of last week at Brandy Station. He ordered them to charge into the valley and secure the haystacks ; the ditch or ravine at the rear of this position had not then been discovered. Companies H and M, accompanied by Lieutenants Whittaker, Raymond, Martinson, Homan, and Stuart, moved off down the Middleburgh road, when the fence to the right was quickly thrown down, and with a dash this forlorn hope rushed up to the haystacks. For the first time their fire was open from the ditch a little to the rear of the haystack. This was filled with rebel cavalry, many of them armed with rifles. Captain Grintar, with Lieutenants Mattison and Shafer, and Company K, dashed up immediately to the support of these companies, F. I. D. and G. went to the right up the Snicker's Gap road a piece, turned to the left, crossed the field, and reached the scene of conflict in time to take an active part. The contest for 20 minutes at this point was about as spirited a scene as is often witnessed on a battlefield. Lieutenant Ohio, Major Steadman, was sent up the road to the left to support the Harris Light, when the whole command, with the Major at its head, dashed into the fight just in time to decide the unequal contest. The rebels were forced to abandon their position, and all who were not killed or captured fled precipitately up the hill. They made a short stand behind the fence, when a dash from a battalion of the 4th New York, called in from its position behind the battery, together with the other regiments already named, drove them pell-mell over the hill. The 1st Maine at about this time was called in from the left, and with the 1st Massachusetts, stationed on the Snicker's Gap road, sent to a position held by the 2nd battalion of the 4th New York. The rebels at this time charged down the same road and drove before them a squadron, when General Kilpatrick ordered the 1st Maine (Colonel Douty), 1st Massachusetts (Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis), and a battalion of the 4th New York, under Colonel Cesnola, to charge up the road. There was a little hesitancy at first, when General Kilpatrick, accompanied by Colonel Douty, of the 1st Maine, and Captain Costar, of General Pleasanton's Staff, went to the front and called upon the troops to follow. There was no hesitancy then. The Maine boys gave three cheers for General Kilpatrick, and the whole column made a dash up the road in the face of a terrible fire from carbines, rifles, and cannon, sweeping everything before them. This virtually ended the fight. The rebels, after a little more skirmishing, fell back, and our forces to-night occupy their position. "Colonel Cesnola was under arrest at the commencement of the action, but set such a gallant example to his men, by leading the first charge without his sword, that upon returning to the road General Kilpatrick released him from arrest and placed upon him his own sword. He immediately after participated in the charge with the 1st Maine, 1st Massachusetts, and 4th New York, and has not been seen since. A sergeant of the regiment asserts that he saw the Colonel fall, and he is sure that he was killed, and some of the rebel prisoners confirm this report. But the report of his death is not generally believed. In this charge General Kilpatrick had a horse shot under him, and Colonel Douty, of the 1st Maine, was also killed. When returning from the charge the body was found by Captain Vaughan, who had it properly cared for. Two shots struck him, probably at about the same time. The 1st Massachusetts captured the battle flag of the 4th Virginia Cavalry. More than 100 prisoners were captured, members principally of the 1st, 3d, 4th, and 5th Virginia cavalry. They say they were under the command of General Stuart. Among the prisoners is one colonel, three majors, and a lot of line officers. The major and 80 men, who were stationed behind the haystacks, were nearly all captured. The major considered his position impregnable, not believing that any cavalry would dare make a charge upon the place, swept as the whole field was by three lines of guns. The meeting of General Gregg's command was entirely unexpected by the rebels. Stuart had arrived thus far on a forced march into Maryland, having marched 25 miles this morning, and expected to be on the road again in the evening. Two regiments had entered the town, and had pressed into their service all the blacksmiths' tools to be found ; and when our advance guard approached they were busily engaged shoeing horses. To-day the command of Colonel Duffi passed through Thoroughfare Gap, after a brisk fight, and to-night occupies Middleburgh, five miles from Aldie, and in the rear of Stuart's army. Stuart will have to fight to-morrow at a disadvantage, or, what is more probable, sneak off to-night. Captain Allen, of the 4th New York Cavalry, came through the rebel lines with this news."

The *St. Louis Democrat* of the 19th has a special despatch from Vicksburg, which says :—

"At 2 o'clock on last Saturday morning our approaches from General Sherman's corps were pushed up to the rebel rifle-pits, and to within 20 yards of one of their bastions. The rebels threw lighted shells over the parapets on our approach, and received in return 23 hand grenades, 20 of which exploded, driving the rebels out. On Friday the rebels cut away the timber in the rear of their lines, and opened on us with an 11-inch shell and two or three siege guns. General Logan silenced their mortar with his 30-pounder Parrotts and 32-pounders. Thirteen of our gun-boats patrol the river between Helena and Young's Point. The gunboat Marmora destroyed the town of Eunice on Saturday.

A despatch from Washington of the 19th says that the Navy Department has received from Admiral Dupont the particulars attending the destruction of Bluffton, South Carolina. It appears that on the 3rd of June he ordered Lieutenant-Commander Bacon to proceed with the Commodore M'Donough on this expedition. The army forces from General Hunter's command numbered 1,000, on board the transport Mayflower, and another army transport, under the command of Colonel Barton. By order of this officer the town of Bluffton was destroyed by fire, the church there only being spared. Though the Confederate troops made several charges on the Federal forces, they were driven back by the shells and grapnel of the Commodore M'Donough. Bluffton being entirely destroyed, the soldiers re-embarked without casualties, and returned to Hilton Head. The Admiral says that the expedition was a complete success, owing to the hearty co-operation of both branches of the service.

The latest capture reported of a Federal merchant vessel, which was a very valuable one, was that of the ship Crown Point, Captain Giet, of Boston, which sailed from New York April 9 for San Francisco. She was captured and burnt on the 13th of May, in lat. 7 deg. S. long. 30 deg., by the Florida. Captain Giet states that the Florida approached him under British colours, and took all that he wanted from his vessel before burning her. On the 20th of May he fell in which the Danish brig Virginia, to which Captain Giet, his wife, two sons, two mates, and others, were transferred, and brought to New York. The Crown Point was a fine A 1 ship, of 1,098 tons, built at Newburyport in 1856, and owned by Messrs. Curtis and Peabody. She belonged to Messrs. Sutton and Co.'s line of New York and San Francisco packets. The vessel and freight money are insured in Boston, and the cargo in New York. The following is the insurance (war risk) on the ship and freight money :—At Newburyport office, dlrs. 9,000 ; Salem, dlrs. 6,000 ; Alliance, Boston, dlrs. 10,800 ; New England, dlrs 22,500 ; Manufacturers, dlrs. 16,700 ; Columbia, New York, dlrs. 15,000 ; total, dlrs. 80,000.

The strike among the longshoremen had not been definitely settled. Some of them had been hired at the rate of wages demanded, but only in cases of extreme necessity, while others had gone to work temporarily at a lower rate. The merchants were as determined as ever not to be coerced, and only hired the "strikers" as they would any other men when overrun with work which is necessary to be done. The move seemed to be in a fair way to wear itself out.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

New York Shipping and Commercial List, June 20.)

Business continues light, operations having been greatly restricted by the violent fluctuations in gold and exchange. There seems to be very little inclination on the part of dealers in general merchandise to operate, and there is in some cases a marked difference in the views of buyers and sellers. In imported merchandise business is especially light. Breadstuffs have followed the movement in gold and exchange, and prices are generally rather lower. Provisions remain steady, and prices are no lower.

The market for foreign exchange has ruled irregular since Friday last, and rates are much lower, in sympathy with the decline in gold. The business for the steamer was light, and at the close the market was dull. We quote bills on London 155 to 157 per cent. ; France, 3f. 97½c. to 3f. 62½c. ; Antwerp, 3f. 60c. to 3f. 62½c. ; Amsterdam, 58½ to 59 ; Hamburg, 51 to 52 ; Bremen, 112 to 114 ; Frankfort, 58½ to 59½ ; and thalers, 103 to 104.

The money-market continues stringent, though capital is plenty, and obtainable in any amount at the rates of interest quoted below. The brokers generally report an abundant supply at 5 to 5½ for double name first-class commercial paper. Single name passes freely at 6, and medium at 6½ per cent. We quote :—

	Per Cent. per Annum.
Loans on call, Stock securities	6 to 7
Ditto, bond and mortgage	6 — 7
Prime endorsed bills, 60 to 90 days	6 — 7
Ditto, four to six months	7 — 8
First-class single signatures	6 — 7
Other good bills	7 — 9

Govt. securities have been firm, and most descriptions are rather higher. The Sixes of 1881, however, are a shade lower.

COTTON.—The demand continues fair, and holders have been enabled to establish a still further advance of about 1c. per lb. The sales foot up about 4,000 bales. We quote :—

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary ...per lb.	43 ...	43 ...	43 ...	43
Middling ... ,,	59 ...	59 ...	59 ...	59
Middling fair ,,	64 ..	64 ...	64 ...	64

The receipts have been from Liverpool 16 bales ; Ciudad Bolivar, 1 ; Savanilla, 171 ; Matamoras, 582 ; Eleuhera, 2 ; New Orleans, 257 ; Key West, 646 ; Baltimore, 21 ; Philadelphia, 6 ; per North River Boats, 97 ; per railroad, 7 ; picked up at sea, 1 ; total, 1,807 bales ; total import since 1st instant, 10,879 bales, total import since 1st of September, 173,930 bales ; export from 1st to 16th of June, 1863, 33,55 bales ; 1862, 394 bales.

Flour, wheat, corn, oats, and rye were a trifle cheaper and in less request, particularly for export. There was more doing in the principal kinds of provisions and whisky, without any remarkable change in prices. A very moderate busines was reported in groceries, fruit fish, metals, hops, seeds, spices, whalebone, and naval stores at about previous quotations. Hay, hides, leather, oils, and tallow were in fair demand. The freight market was more animated. The public sale of boots and shoes was very well attended, and resulted even more satisfactorily than had been anticipated, as the catalogue was attractive and the competition among buyers quite brisk.

The demand for dry goods has been more active during the week, in part speculative, and mainly for domestic woollens and cottons, in the prices of the latter of which there has been a slight advance. Some Western buyers have been making fresh purchases of seasonable goods, having already nearly exhausted their supplies. Holders have not been offering their supplies freely, even in view of the reaction and fall in gold towards the close. The business in foreign fabrics has been on a restricted scale, having been mainly confined to the execution of small orders for very desirable and scarce styles of dress goods, as well as of heavy linens and woollens, which command remunerative prices. The total imports of foreign goods during the week, were to the value of $777,708, consisting of $496,026 direct for consumption, and $281,682 warehouse.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow. Brass and Plated Gig Harness, Plated Chariot Harness, Ladies' Side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.

Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.
Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready made Flannel Coats, &c.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.

Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 31st July 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st August, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, Turkey Red Mulls, &c. &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c., AT UPPER COLABA, (OPPOSITE THE LIGHT-HOUSE.)

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 6th August next, at Upper Colaba (opposite the Light House), a portion of the Household Furniture, Glass, Porcelain and Plated Ware, &c., the property of Doctor WILLIAM CAMPBELL, M.D., (changing his residence) ; the same comprises Rich Cut Glassware, Dinner and Dessert Sets, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Candlesticks, &c., and the Furniture, well seasoned carved Blackwood, such as Circular and Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Easy, Arm, Rocking, and Pricdieu Chairs, Open Worked Teapoy's, a Mahogany Broadwood's Square Pianoforte, Flower Stand, Lady's Work Table, Glass Door Corner Presses with collection of Shells, Gilt Cornices, Rich Gilt and other Frames, one Plated Three Light Hanging Argand Lamp with Drops, Side Boards, Dining Tables, Screens, Arm and Rattan Chairs, Hat Stands, Bronze Wall Shades, with ground Glass Shades, Bronze Clocks, a Carved Blackwood Four Post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses Reclining Couches, Medical and Persian Books, Copper Cooking Utensils, an Electro Dispense Article, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the Property will be on view from Monday, the 3rd August.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 10th August next, at 4 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the owner Manockjee Dajeeshoy, all that Messuage, Tenement, or DWELLING HOUSE, or Compartment, built with chunam and stone work and covered with tiles, situate, lying, and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in an Out called Churney, in Old Soonapoor Street, and standing upon Eazandaree ground, and possessed with Old Consent of Assessment under No. 1,—which said premises contain by admeasurement 90-3-9th square yards, be the same little more or less, and are bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage and the Chawl or Range of Pallonjee Dorabjee Mancejeeana and Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy Powalla, on or towards the West by two Compartments belonging to Dossabhoy Byramjee, on or towards the North by a Public Passage, and on or towards the South by Old Sonapoor road.

The Plan of the said Premises and the conditions of sale can be seen at the Auctioneer's Rooms.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st July 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd August, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Bleached and Coloured Piece Goods, &c. &c.

A Choice assortment of CHINA CURIOSITIES, consisting of Ivory Card Cases, Soap Stone Vases, Table Ornaments, beautiful Japanese manufactured ladies' Work Baskets, &c. &c. 34 Pieces Calico.

IMPORTANT SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE DADY SCREW PREMISES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st August 1863, at 3 P.M., Messrs. WILFORD & Co. will offer for public competition, on the premises, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, the Building and Site known as the Dady Screws, containing about 4,000 yards more or less.

The Building faces Marine Street on the East, and Apollo Street on the West side, and is bounded on the North by the properties of the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the late Gungadass Vishbhoondass, Framjee Nusserwanjee (all occupied by Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.) and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (in the occupation of Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Co.), Esquires, and on the South by Marine Lane. The Premises are situated in an excellent position for conversion into Mercantile offices, as they are in close proximity to the offices on the Elphinstone Circle now in course of erection, to the Custom-House and Post Office.

N. B.—The above will be put up either in one lot or in two or more lots as will appear most to meet the wishes of the intending purchasers who may be present at the sale. And the proposed divisions of the Property, if to be sold in more than one lot, will be gladly shown and explained to applicants by the undersigned, who can also the conditions and particulars of sale may be obtained.

The Buildings and Site are now open for inspection.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Stunt's Walking and Hunting Shoes just landed.

A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad. Price Rs. 15 each.

WATCHES.

First rate Double Cased Gold Watches by James Hornby, 40, Slater Street, Liverpool.

THE PROPERTY OF A SPORTSMAN LEAVING INDIA.

A neat Press with Glass Doors made and fitted to contain the following, with their implements, ammunition, &c. complete—all well tried weapons :

1 Tranter's large size Revolving Rifle, 5 Chamber.
2 Slabb's Breech Loader Rifles with improved back sights.
1 Double Gun by Moore, 12 bore.
1 Do. do. Westly Richards.
1 Do. do. Joe Manton, 20 bore.
1 Single Rifle by Collins.
1 Enfield Rifle and 1 Whitworth's ditto.
3 Revolvers of sizes.
Hunting Knife, &c.

Any of the above will be sold separately ; but if the whole are taken at once, a large discount will be made.

Bombay, 31st July 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A light Office Broughan. Apply to RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Meadow Street.

The property of the